

Karyological investigations and new chromosome number reports in *Bellevalia* Lapeyrouse, 1808 and *Muscati* Miller, 1758 (Asparagaceae) from Algeria

Nadjat Azizi¹, Rachid Amrouche¹, Nabila Amrouche¹

¹ University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene, Faculty of Biological Sciences, LBPO lab., Team: Biosystematics, Genetic and Evolution. USTHB, PO box 32 El-Alia, Bab-Ezzouar, 16110 Algiers, Algeria

Corresponding author: Nabila Amrouche (namrouche@usthb.dz; namrouche@hotmail.com)

Academic editor: L. Peruzzi | Received 2 September 2015 | Accepted 11 December 2015 | Published 21 March 2016

<http://zoobank.org/9435144E-4A1E-4F46-A261-57790E2AD635>

Citation: Azizi N, Amrouche R, Amrouche N (2016) Karyological investigations and new chromosome number reports in *Bellevalia* Lapeyrouse, 1808 and *Muscati* Miller, 1758 (Asparagaceae) from Algeria. Comparative Cytogenetics 10(1): 171–187. doi: 10.3897/CompCytogen.v10i1.6445

Abstract

Karyological investigations were carried out on four species of *Bellevalia* Lapeyrouse, 1808 and *Muscati* Miller, 1758 (Asparagaceae) sampled in contrasting bioclimatic conditions of Algeria. The endemic *B. mauritanica* Pomel, 1874 was found to have a tetraploid cytotype $2n = 4x = 16$ and an octoploid $2n = 8x = 32$ which is a new report. The chromosome number $2n = 2x = 18$ in *M. comosum* (Linnaeus, 1753) Miller, 1768 and *M. maritimum* Desfontaines, 1798 was in conformity with earlier reports. The latter species reveals a lesser bimodality of the karyotype. Within *M. neglectum* Gussone ex Tenore, 1842 pentaploid ($2n = 5x = 45$), hexaploid ($2n = 6x = 54$) and very rare octoploid cytotype ($2n = 8x = 72$) have been reported in Algeria. Principal component analysis performed on basis of karyotype parameters, showed a segregation of the different cytotypes. This study provides new karyological information, which is discussed in a taxonomic context.

Keywords

Algeria, *Bellevalia*, *Muscati*, chromosome number, karyotype, polyploidy

Introduction

The *Hyacinthaceae* is one of the most important families of *Asparagales*, containing about 70 genera and 700-1000 species (Speta 1998, Pfosser and Speta 1999, Ali et al. 2012). Currently, they are included in the expanded *Asparagaceae* *sensu* APGIII (2009) as subfamily *Scilloideae* comprising four tribes *Hyacintheae*, *Ornithogaleae*, *Urgineae* and *Oziroëeae* (Chase et al. 2009). Except *Oziroëeae*, they show a disjunct distribution pattern between the Mediterranean area, north-west Africa, western Asia and sub-Saharan Africa (Sanmartin et al. 2010, Ali et al. 2012, Pfosser et al. 2012). *Hyacintheae* is undoubtedly the most significant tribe, according to the number of species. Many of them present interesting patterns for examining karyological evolution and polyploidy in relation with their geographical distribution (Speta 1998, Stedje 2001, Hamouche et al. 2010, Goldblatt et al. 2012, Weiss-Schneeweiss and Schneeweiss 2013). Actually, many new chromosome records have lead to description of new species and/or change in taxonomic and nomenclatural status. That is the case of *Bellevalia* Lapeyrouse, 1808 and *Muscati* Miller, 1758.

These genera display similarities in many morphological traits, particularly concerning the floral bud stage and mature fruits. On the basis of morphological criteria, they have been traditionally linked together (Garbari and Greuter 1970) and their close relationship was supported by molecular phylogeny, placing them in the same clade (Pfosser and Speta 1999). Moreover, the geographical range of both genera covers the same areas from the western Mediterranean region (Morocco, Algeria) eastwards throughout Europe and southwestern Asia (Johnson 2003, Nersesian 2001, Bareka et al. 2008, Jafari et al. 2008, Jafari 2012a, 2012b, Borzatti Von Loewenstein et al. 2013, Demirci et al. 2013). However, from the karyological point of view, *Bellevalia* and *Muscati*, differ significantly from each other. The genus *Bellevalia* has a low basic chromosome number $x = 4$ with large chromosomes and several ploidy levels from $2x$ to $8x$ (Speta 1998, Johnson 2003, Yaylaci et al. 2009), while the genus *Muscati* is characterized by the base chromosome number $x = 9$, with more bimodal karyotype (Garbari 1984, Bentzer and Ellmer 1975, Ruiz Rejón and Oliver 1981).

Within the genus *Bellevalia*, endemic species have been recently discovered, mainly in Anatolia. Some of these new described species are diploids ($2n = 2x = 8$), such as *B. leucantha* K. Persson, 2006, *B. malatyaensis* Uzunhisarcikli & Duman, 2013 and *B. koyuncui* Karabacak & Yildirim, 2015 (Persson 2006, Uzunhisarcikli et al. 2013, Karabacak et al. 2015). Polyploid species such as *B. pseudolongipes* Karabacak & Yildirim, 2014 (Karabacak et al. 2014), *B. clusiana* Grisebach, 1844 (Yaylaci et al. 2009) and *B. edirnensis* N.Özhatay & Mathew, 1991 (Özhatay et al. 1991b) were identified as triploid, tetraploid and hexaploid respectively. Recently, a new hexaploid species, *B. juliana* Bareka, Turland & Kamari, 2015 (Bareka et al. 2015) was found in Greece. In Tunisia, two tetraploid endemic species were described, *B. galitensis* Bocchieri & Mossa, 1991 and *B. dolichophylla* Brullo & Minissale, 1997 (Bocchieri and Mossa 1991, Brullo and Minissale 1997). New populations of these species were recently recorded by Troia et al. (2014). According to Brullo et al. (2009), the Tunisian species show a

close relationship with *B. pelagica* C.Brullo, Brullo & Pasta, 2009 also tetraploid, and endemic to Lampione islet (Sicily). Cytogenetic studies (Bareka et al. 2008, 2012) and phylogenetic analysis (Borzatti Von Loewenstein et al. 2013), performed on populations occurring in Greece and Italy respectively, highlighted the diversity in *Bellevalia* and raised questions about the taxonomic relationships and the origin of polyploids.

The situation in the genus *Muscari* is more complex both taxonomically and karyologically. Within this genus, four groups were traditionally recognized, alternatively considered as sections, subgenera or as separate genera (Maire 1958; Garbari and Greuter 1970; Davis and Stuart 1980; Speta 1998; Jafari and Maassoumi 2011): *Leopoldia* Parlatore, 1845, *Muscarimia* Kosteletzky ex A.S. Losina-Losinskaja, 1935, *Pseudomuscari* Garbari & Greuter, 1970 and *Muscari* Miller, 1754 (= *Botryanthus* Kunth, 1843). Species belonging to the subgenus *Leopoldia* are principally diploid although few triploid and tetraploid cytotypes have been quoted (Ruiz Rejón et al. 1985; Nersesian 2001). Species of this group, were also discovered mainly in Iran such as *L. ghouschtchiensis* Jafari & Maassoumi, 2011, *L. tabriziana* Jafari, 2012 and *L. tijtijensis* Jafari, 2012 (Jafari and Maassoumi 2011, Jafari 2012a, 2012b). In Turkey, a new endemic species, *Muscari erdalii* N.Özhatay & S.Demirci, 2013 (Demirci et al. 2013) was identified. However, within the subgenus *Muscari*, the occurrence of polyploidy is higher, particularly among the polymorphic complex *M. neglectum* Gussone ex Tenore, 1842. Populations occurring in Greece and Turkey display a ploidy series ranging from 2x to 8x (Karlén 1984, Garbari 2003). In the Iberian Peninsula, populations of *M. neglectum*, reported as tetraploid, pentaploid and hexaploid, were treated by Suárez-Santiago et al. (2007) as separate species according to their ploidy level.

Despite its biogeographical position in the south-western Mediterranean area, Algeria suffers from an obvious lack of cytotaxonomic data (Amirouche and Misset 2009). This is why it is necessary to start our research by karyological investigations. According to the ancient floras of Algeria (Desfontaines 1798-1799, Battandier and Trabut 1895-1902, Maire 1958, Quézel and Santa 1962), *Bellevalia* and *Muscari* comprise four and five species respectively. This paper is part of an ongoing program on Asparagales in Algeria and aims to complete chromosomal counts, karyotypes knowledge and geographical distribution of the polyploidy. It focuses on the endemic *B. mauritanica* Pomel, 1874, and *M. comosum* (Linnaeus, 1753) Miller, 1768, *M. maritimum* Desfontaines, 1798 and *M. neglectum* Gussone ex Tenore, 1842.

Material and methods

Sampling and taxonomic determinations

Populations used in this study were sampled from March to May 2010–2012 in various ecogeographic areas of Northern Algeria (Table 1). In each site, 5–10 bulbs were collected and cultivated in the experimental garden of Houari Boumediene University of Sciences and Technology (Algiers). Taxonomic determinations were made based on

Table I. Origin of the studied species and geographical information of the sampling sites.

Taxon *	Locality/site	Bioge. Sect.	Lat.	Long.	Alt.
<i>Bellevalia mauritanica</i> Pomel	Constantine, Tiddis	C1	36°29'N	06°30'E	546
	Mostaganem, Stidia	O1	35°47'N	00°05'W	35
	Miliana, Ain Torki	A1	36°20'N	02°18'E	715
	Algiers, Ouled Fayet	A1	36°44'N	02°57'E	186
<i>Muscari comosum</i> (L.) Miller	Tipaza, Ain Taghourait	A1	36°35'N	02°37'E	219
	Chlef, Ténès	A1	36°19'N	01°14'E	210
	Tizi Ouzou, Zekri	K1	36°46'N	04°34'E	800
<i>Muscari maritimum</i> Desfontaines	Djelfa, Guelt es Stel	H1	35°09'N	03°01'E	907
<i>Muscari neglectum</i> Gussone ex Tenore	Constantine, Ain El Bey	C1	36°18'N	06°36'E	750
	Constantine, Tiddis	C1	36°29'N	06°30'E	546
	Sétif, Djemila	C1	36°12'N	04°22'E	459
	Tlemcen, Mansourah	O3	34°51'N	01°18'W	1038

* Nomenclature according to Maire (1958), Dobignard and Chatelain (2013), Govaerts (2015).

Biogeographical sectors are from Quézel and Santa (1962): A: Algiers, C: Constantine, K: Kabylie, O: Oran, H: Hodna (High Plains).

Lat. Latitude, Long. Longitude, Alt. Altitude in meters.

several North-Africa and Mediterranean Floras: Desfontaines (1798–1799), Battandier and Trabut (1895–1902), Maire (1958), Quézel and Santa (1962) and Davis and Stuart (1980). The specialized taxonomic and nomenclatural websites, the *African Plant Database* (Dobignard and Chatelain 2010–2013) and the *World Check List of Selected Plants* (Govaerts 2015) were also consulted.

Chromosome preparations

Mitotic preparations were performed on young root-tips obtained from potted plants. The chromosome observations were performed using the standard Feulgen technique for staining tissues (Jahier et al. 1992), with little modifications. Root-tips were pre-

treated in 8-hydroxyquinoline (0.002%) or in 0.25 % aqueous colchicine for 5 hours at room temperature, then fixed in Carnoy fixative solution (3 : 1 (v/v) ethanol : acetic acid) at 4°C for at least 48 hours. Hydrolysis was made in 1N HCl for 7–9 min at 60°C before staining with the usual Schiff reagent. Root-tips were squashed in a drop of 45% acetic acid. The observations were made using a Carl Zeiss Axiostar-Plus microscope equipped with a Canon digital camera.

Karyotype and idiogram constructions

Measurements for karyotype and idiogram constructions were based on at least five well-spread metaphase plates of different individuals. The arrangement of homologous pairs was made using MICROMEASURE Software version 3.3 (Reeves 2001). Chromosomes are described according to the nomenclature of Levan et al. (1964) based on the chromosomal arm ratio (r = long arm/short arm) and the centromeric index (CI % = short arm/long arm + short arm \times 100): metacentric (m), submetacentric (sm), subtelocentric (st) and telocentric (t). Karyotype asymmetry indices were estimated following the proposal of Peruzzi and Eroğlu (2013). The intrachromosomal asymmetry index is represented by the mean centromeric asymmetry $M_{CA} = A \times 100$, where A is the average ratio of long arm-short arm/long arm + short arm, according to Watanabe et al. (1999). The interchromosomal asymmetry index is the coefficient of variation of chromosome length $CV_{CL} = A_2 \times 100$ (Paszko 2006) where A_2 is the standard deviation of chromosome length/mean chromosome length (Romero Zarco 1986). The coefficient of variation of the centromeric index $CV_{CI} = S_{CI}/X_{CI} \times 100$ is the ratio between the standard deviation S_{CI} and the mean centromeric index X_{CI} (Paszko 2006).

Multivariate analysis

In order to compare the karyotypes of the studied species, a Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was performed using STATISTICA Software version 6. Analysis was based on six fundamental karyological parameters as proposed by Peruzzi and Altinordu (2014): chromosome number ($2n$), chromosome base number (x), total haploid chromosome length (THL), mean centromeric asymmetry M_{CA} , coefficient of variation of chromosome length CV_{CL} and coefficient of variation of the centromeric index CV_{CI} .

Results

Chromosome numbers, ploidy level and karyotype characteristics of the four studied species of *Bellevalia* and *Muscaria* occurring in Algeria are summarized in Tables 2–3. Representative metaphases and the idiograms are shown in Figs 1–2.

Table 2. Characteristics of karyotype structure in cytotypes of *Bellevalia* and *Muscati*.

Taxon/ Cytotype/Pop.	MCL (μm) \pm SD	CLR (μm)	THL (μm) \pm SD	M_{CA}	CV_{CL}	CV_{CI}
<i>B. mauritanica</i> 4x (Tiddis)	11.63 \pm 0.70	07.00–17.10	093.05 \pm 04.63	32.23	32.81	33.05
<i>B. mauritanica</i> 4x (Stidia)	14.23 \pm 0.84	10.05–20.47	113.86 \pm 06.06	35.43	28.23	34.80
<i>B. mauritanica</i> 8x Ouled Fayet, Ain Torki	10.71 \pm 0.70	06.05–18.05	171.40 \pm 08.84	42.07	35.27	42.37
<i>M. comosum</i> 2x Tipaza, Ténès, Zekri	03.68 \pm 0.39	01.94–10.49	033.51 \pm 03.22	19.97	73.8	29.55
<i>M. maritimum</i> 2x Guelt es Stel	05.29 \pm 0.27	02.37–09.38	047.64 \pm 01.53	47.19	36.97	28.09
<i>M. neglectum</i> 5x Ain El Bey	03.17 \pm 0.25	01.99–04.73	072.96 \pm 05.53	15.65	23.97	4.78
<i>M. neglectum</i> 6x Tiddis	03.33 \pm 0.10	01.80–05.39	089.96 \pm 02.2	17.94	25.94	6.61
<i>M. neglectum</i> 8x Djemila	03.42 \pm 0.36	01.96–05.35	123.24 \pm 12.72	14.86	26.18	5.84

M_{CL} : mean chromosomal length, CLR: chromosome length range, THL: total haploid length, M_{CA} : mean centromeric asymmetry (Peruzzi and Eroğlu 2013), CV_{CL} : coefficient of variation of chromosome length, CV_{CI} : coefficient of variation of centromeric index (Paszko 2006).

Table 3. Chromosome number, ploidy and karyotype formula in the studied species of *Bellevalia* and *Muscati*.

Taxon	Populations	Ploidy	2n	Karyotype formula
<i>B. mauritanica</i>	Tiddis	4x	16	4m + 4st + 8sm
	Stidia	4x	16	4m-sat + 4st + 8sm
	Ouled Fayet, Ain Torki	8x	32	8m + 8st + 16sm
<i>M. comosum</i>	Tipaza, Ténès, Zekri	2x	18	2t + (1m + 1sm) + 14m
<i>M. maritimum</i>	Guelt es Stel	2x	18	6st-sat + 6sm-sat + 6m
<i>M. neglectum</i>	Ain El Bey, Mansourah	5x	45	45m
	Tiddis	6x	54	54m
	Djemila	8x	72	72m

Bellevalia mauritanica Pomel, 1874

Mitotic observations showed tetraploid and octaploid cytotypes with base number $x = 4$. The tetraploid cytotypes $2n = 4x = 16$ (Fig. 1A–B; 2A–B) was found in two populations from two contrasted biogeographical sectors. Plants from biogeographical sector of Constantine (Tiddis) grow on clayey-marly soil. Their chromosomes show a total haploid length $THL = 93.05 \mu\text{m}$ with mean length per chromosome (CLR) ranging from 7.00 to 17.1 μm (Table 3). The karyotype consists of 4m + 4st + 8sm. Specimens

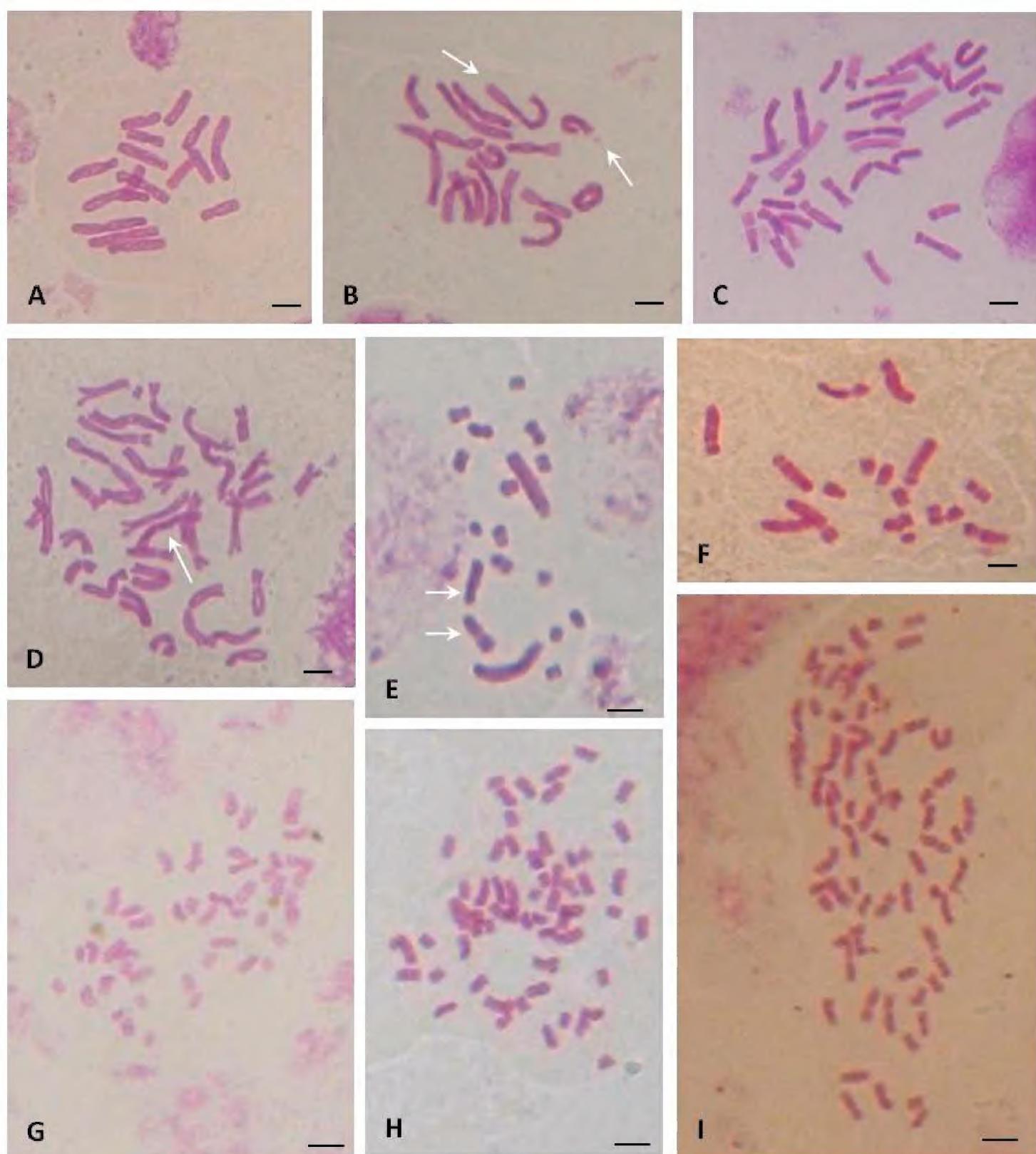


Figure 1. Mitotic metaphases of *Bellevalia* and *Muscari* from Algeria. **A–D** *B. mauritanica*: A $2n = 16$ (Tiddis) **B** $2n = 16$ (Stidia) arrows indicate satellites **C** $2n = 32$ (Ouled Fayet) **D** $2n = 32$ (Ain Torki) arrow indicates a supernumerary chromosome **E** *M. comosum* $2n = 18$ (arrows: 2st polymorphic pair) **F** *M. maritimum* $2n = 18$ (Guelt es stel) **G–I** *M. neglectum*: **G** $2n = 45$ (Ain El Bey) **H** $2n = 54$ (Tiddis) **I** $2n = 72$ (Djemila). Scale bars = 5 μ m.

from the biogeographical sector of Oran (Stidia) occurring on coastal sand dunes are distinguished by much larger chromosomes. The mean length per chromosome (CLR) is 10.05-20.47 μ m and THL = 113.86 μ m (Table 3) with a karyotype formula 4m-sat + 4st + 8sm. This karyotype is distinguished by two terminal satellites on the first largest metacentric pair (Fig. 2B). Except the occurrence of the satellites, the structure

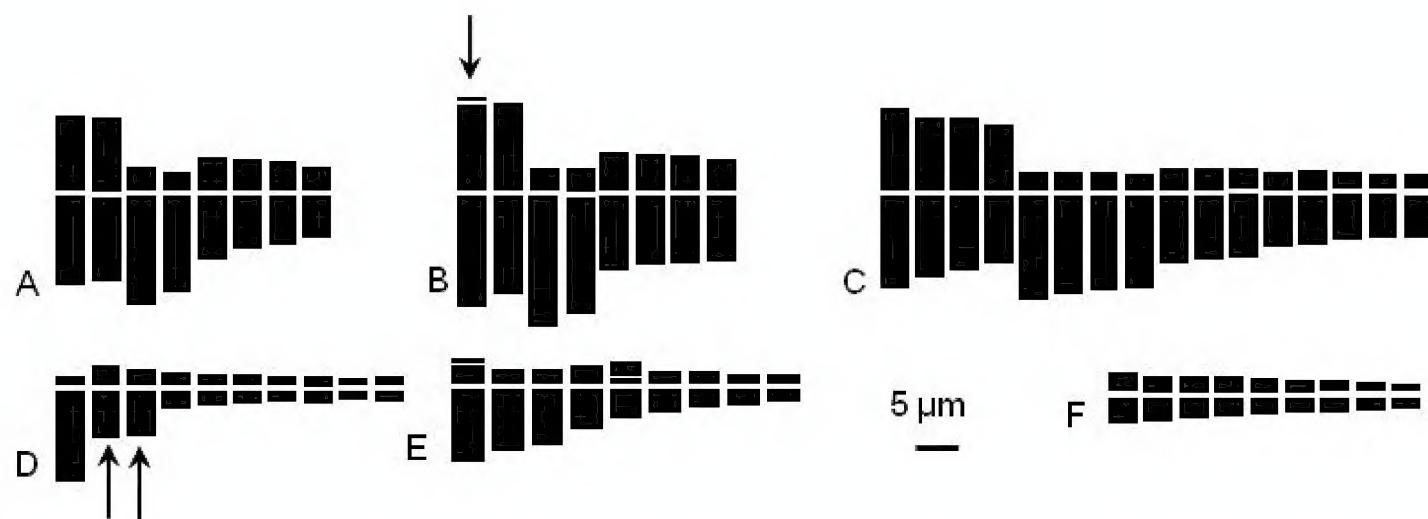


Figure 2. Idiograms of the four studied species of *Bellevalia* and *Muscari*. **A** *B. mauritanica* 4x (Tiddis) **B** *B. mauritanica* 4x (Stidia) arrow indicates satellite **C** *B. mauritanica* 8x **D** *M. comosum* 2x (Arrows indicate 2st polymorphic pair) **E** *M. maritimum* 2x **F** *M. neglectum*: symbolized haploid set for 5x, 6x and 8x.

of the two karyotypes is similar regarding the centromeric asymmetry values and the coefficient of variation (Table 3).

The octoploid cytotype $2n = 8x = 32$ (Fig. 1C, 2C) was found in two populations from Ouled Fayet and AinTorki of the biogeographical sector of Algiers. This cytotype is characterized by a larger THL 171.40 μm and CLR values more extensive (6.05-18.05 μm). The karyotype formula is quite similar to that of the tetraploids. One submetacentric supernumerary chromosome was occasionally observed in octoploid individuals (Fig. 1C). The centromeric asymmetry indices (M_{CA}) of tetraploid and octoploid cytotype are rather different while the coefficients of variation (CV_{CL}) are much closer.

Muscari comosum (Linnaeus, 1753) Miller, 1768

This species is widespread in the north of Algeria. Examined populations were diploids with $2n = 18$ chromosomes and a base number $x = 9$ (Fig. 1E). The mean length per chromosome is comprised between 1.94 μm to 10.49 μm and total length THL = 33.51 μm (Table 3). The karyotype is distinguished by two large pairs of chromosomes and seven other pairs much smaller. The first pair is telocentric; the second pair constituted by one metacentric and one submetacentric chromosome is polymorph due to structural heterozygosity (Figs 1E, 2D). All the remaining small chromosomes are metacentric. The karyotype formula is $2t + (1m + 1sm) + 14m$. The values of the centromeric asymmetry (M_{CA}) and the coefficient of variation (CV_{CL}) are 73.8 and 19.97 respectively.

Muscari maritimum Desfontaines, 1798

M. maritimum is less common. The studied population lives on the sand dunes in the steppe high plains of the Saharan border (Guelt es Stel). It is also diploid with $2n = 18$

(Fig. 1F). The mean length of chromosomes is between 2.37 μm and 9.38 μm with a THL = 47.64 μm (Table 3). The karyotype is characterized by 6st-sat + 6sm-sat + 6m (Fig. 2) showing two satellites: terminal on the first subtelocentric pair, and intercalary on the fifth submetacentric pair. Compared to *M. comosum*, *M. maritimum* have a less asymmetrical karyotype reflected in a low value of its centromeric asymmetry index (M_{CA}).

Muscaria neglectum Gussone ex Tenore, 1842

In this species, three cytotypes were observed: pentaploid $2n = 5x = 45$, hexaploid $2n = 6x = 54$ and octaploid $2n = 8x = 72$ (Figs 1G–I). All cytotypes were encountered in the eastern biogeographical sector of Constantine (Ain El Bey, Tiddis and Djemila). The western population of Mansourah (Tlemcen) is pentaploid (Tables 1–2). Compared to the previous species, chromosomes are markedly small with mean lengths between 1.80 μm and 5.39 μm and no significant difference among the three karyotypes (Table 3). This species is characterized by a rather symmetrical karyotype comprising only metacentric chromosomes (Figs 1–3, Table 3) with total length depending on the ploidy level. The centromeric asymmetry indices (M_{CA}) and the coefficients of variation are also similar.

Karyotype relationship

In order to estimate the karyological relationship among the studied taxa, a principal component analysis (PCA) was carried out on the 8 populations, each representing different species and/or cytotypes (Fig. 3). The pattern of correlation loadings of the

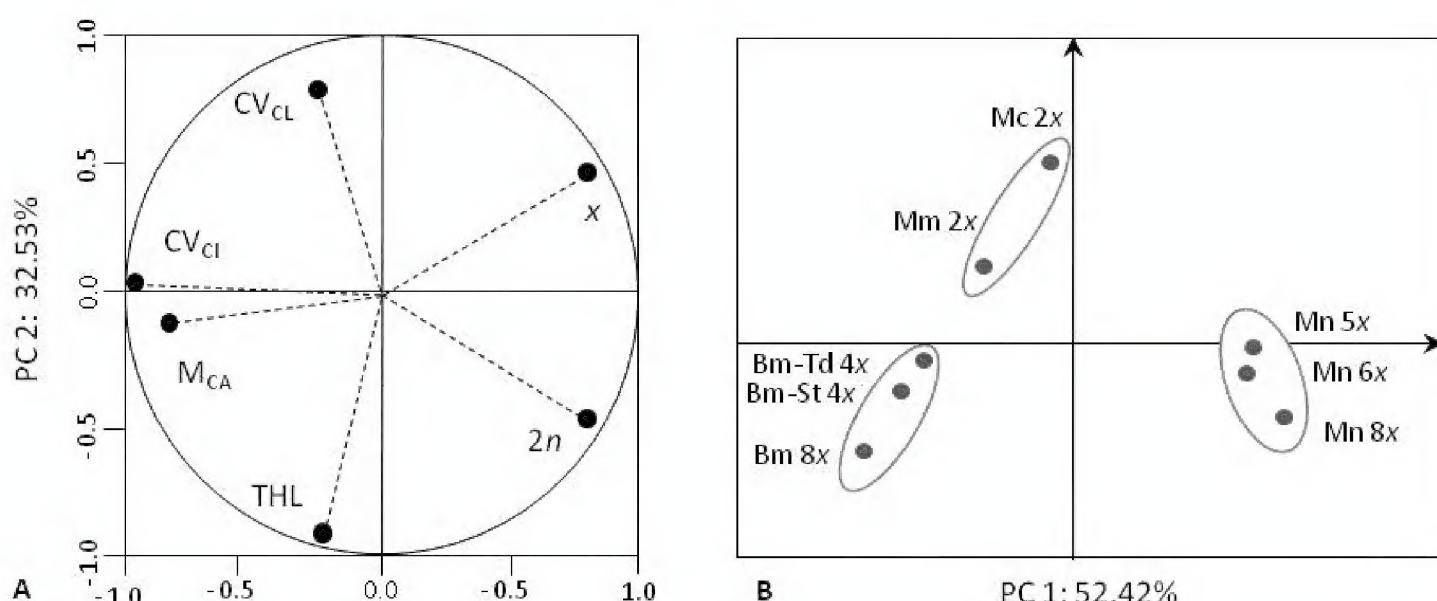


Figure 3. Principal Component Analysis of the eight cytotypes of *Bellevalia* and *Muscaria*. **A** Correlation loadings of the six karyotype variables with PC1 and PC2 (abbreviations in Table 3) **B** Corresponding projection of the eight cytotypes: Bm *Bellevalia mauritanica* (Tiddis), B. *mauritanica* (Stidia), Mc *Muscari comosum*, Mm *M. maritimum*, Mn *M. neglectum*.

variables (Fig. 3A) highlights the major role of PC1 and PC2. Cumulative variance explained by these two first components approaches to 85% of the total information. The formation of PC1 was due to intrachromosomal asymmetry parameter M_{CA} , the coefficient of variation of the centromeric index CV_{CI} (negative values) and to chromosome numbers $2n$ and x (positive values) which have a discriminant power > 0.79 (data not shown). PC2 is well described by the variables THL and CV_{CL} (inversely correlated) and, in least degree, once again, by the chromosomal numbers $2n$ and x (Fig. 3A). As expected, the projection of the taxa on the first two axes confirms the divergence between the cytotypes representing the genus *Muscari* from those of genus *Bellevalia* (Fig. 3B).

Cytotypes of *Bellevalia mauritanica* constitute a clearly distinct group, in which the two tetraploid cytotypes (from Stidia and Tiddis) shows close relationship. The octoploid cytotype ($2n = 8x = 32$) can be discreetly distinguished probably because of a higher value of the total haploid length (THL).

The karyotypes of the studied species of *Muscari* constitute two other clusters significantly different from each other (Fig. 3B): the first cluster is limited to the positive values of PC1 and involves all the $5x$, $6x$ and $8x$ cytotypes of *M. neglectum*; the second cluster, showing positive values of PC2, relates to diploid karyotypes of *M. comosum* and *M. maritimum*. This distribution matches the different affiliation of the species to the two subgenera *Botryanthus* and *Leopoldia* respectively. The diploid species belonging to subgenus *Leopoldia* e.g. *M. maritimum* [= *Leopoldia maritima* (Desfontaines, 1798) Parlatore, 1845] and *M. comosum* [= *L. comosa* (Linnaeus, 1753) Parlatore, 1847] are well separated due to different asymmetry chromosomal indices M_{CA} , CV_{CI} and CV_{CL} . Within the *M. neglectum* group the three ploidy levels did not show any significant differentiation.

Discussion

Chromosome number and polyploidy in genus *Bellevalia*

The studied populations of *Bellevalia mauritanica* display two ploidy levels, tetraploid ($2n = 4x = 16$) and octoploid ($2n = 8x = 32$). This species was previously known as exclusively tetraploid besides twelve other species of the genus (Brullo et al. 2009, Bareka et al. 2012).

Usually, in the genus *Bellevalia*, the karyotypes show satellites on either the first, the second or the third pair of chromosomes (Bothmer and Wendelbo 1981, Bareka et al. 2008, 2012). Our tetraploid *B. mauritanica* from Stidia shows a similar chromosome arrangement and bears one pair of satellites on the first metacentric pair.

The octoploid level is reported here in *B. mauritanica* for the first time. The polyploidy is quite abundant in *Bellevalia*, $2x$, $3x$, $4x$, $6x$ and $8x$ levels have already been reported (Musano and Maggini 1976, Özhatay et al. 1991a, Özhatay and Johnson 1996, Johnson 2003, Yaylaci et al. 2009, Bareka et al. 2012, Karabacak et al. 2014). The

octoploid level is rare and it seems known in two species only, *B. longistyla* (Miscz.) Grossheim, 1928 (Özhatay and Johnson 1996, Johnson 2003) and *B. olivieri* (Baker) Wendelbo, 1985 (Bareka et al. 2012, 2015). Singular populations with $2n = 4x = 32$ have been also quoted for *B. glauca* (Lindley) Kunth, 1843 and *B. sarmatica* (Pallas ex Miscz.) Woronow, 1927 (Bothmer and Wendelbo 1981).

In some octoploid cytotypes of *B. mauritanica*, we observed one large and metacentric supernumerary chromosome, similar to all the other homologues. It seems to be a very interesting case of aneuploidy, which has not yet been reported, to our knowledge, in genus *Bellevalia* (P. Bareka pers. comm.). Only B chromosomes were sometimes observed in diploids such as *B. saviczii* Woronow, 1927 with $2n = 8 + 1B$ (Gettner, 2005) and *B. koyuncui* Karabacak & Yildirim, 2015 with $2n = 8 + 2B$ (Karabacak et al. 2015). The occurrence of aneuploidy in a polyploid context, associated with vegetative reproduction, may indicate chromosomal changes in process providing evolutionary potential, as presumed for B-chromosomes (Johnson 2003, Weiss-Schneeweiss and Schneeweiss 2013, Bareka et al. 2015). The absence of structural differentiation and the total length of the octoploid complement, nearly twice that of the tetraploid (171.4 *versus* 93.05 μm), argue for an autoploidy event. Bareka et al. (2012) already concluded that autoploidy was the principal mechanism of polyploidization among populations occurring in Greece belonging to *B. edirnensis* hexaploid, *B. hyacinthoides* triploid and *B. ciliata* tetraploid.

Chromosome number and polyploidy in genus *Muscari*

Karyological results on *M. comosum* and *M. maritimum* agree with previous findings on the subgenus *Leopoldia* in which species are mostly diploids (Ruiz Rejón et al. 1985, Nersesian 2001, Jafari and Maassoumi 2011, Jafari 2012a, 2012b).

All the examined specimens of *M. comosum* have $2n = 2x = 18$ with a markedly asymmetric karyotype consisting of 2 pairs of large chromosomes and 7 pairs of small and metacentric chromosomes. Slight variations were observed in the first pair of chromosomes, sometimes viewed as telocentric (Ruiz Rejón et al. 1981, Kostovic-Vranjes 1999) or as subtelocentric (Cuñado et al. 2000, Jafari et al. 2008). Similarly, the second pair is polymorphic with submetacentric and subtelocentric chromosomes (Ruiz Rejón et al. 1985, 1990, Cuñado et al. 2000, Kostovic-Vranjes 1999).

Concerning *M. maritimum*, the chromosome number $2n = 18$ was previously quoted by Garbari and Di Martino (1972) for specimens with unspecified origin. It is also quoted by Troia et al. (2014) for one Tunisian population at the Cap Bon. However, in our knowledge, the karyotype structure of *M. maritimum* is reported here for the first time. It would be related to that of *M. gussonei* (Parlatore) Todaro, 1872, an endemic species to Sicily (Garbari and Di Martino 1972, Davis and Stuart 1980). The karyotype of this species consists of 10 large and 8 small chromosomes (Ruiz Rejón et al. 1985). However, karyotype of Algerian specimens collected in the Saharan border is distinguishable in having satellites located on the 1st and the 5th large chromosome pair.

Muscaria neglectum belongs to the subgenus *Botryanthus* which contrasts considerably with the precedent by the occurrence of ploidy series of 2x, 3x, 4x, 5x and 6x levels (Davis and Stuart 1980, Karlén 1984, Ruiz Rejón et al. 1985, Garbari 2003, Suárez-Santiago et al. 2007). Previous chromosomal counts for *M. neglectum* indicate several numbers: 2n = 18, 36, 44, 54, 55, 63 and 72 (Karlén 1984). The three ploidy levels (5x, 6x, 8x) observed in Algeria confirm the extent of polyploidy in this complex. However, no diploids or tetraploids were detected in our country. In contrast, the presence of octaploid plants is significant because the 8x level was extremely rare and only few individuals having 2n = 72 were previously quoted in a population from the northern Greece (Karlén 1984). So far, only tetraploid, pentaploid and hexaploid populations of this taxon have been observed in the western Mediterranean area, precisely in the Iberian Peninsula (Ruiz Rejón et al. 1985, Suárez-Santiago et al. 2007). This is what justifies the statement generally accepted that the diploids occur only in Greece and Turkey (Karlén 1984, Garbari 2003).

Taxonomical remarks

Morphologically, both 4x from Tiddis and 8x from Ouled Fayet and Ain Torki, are similar and belong to the endemic *B. mauritanica* precisely to var. *eu-mauritanica* Maire & Weiller, 1958. This variety is known with a geographic distribution from Central and NE Algeria throughout Tunisia and Cyrenaica. A second variety, *B. mauritanica* var. *tunetana* Battandier, 1911 is restricted to Tunisia. Concerning, the 4x population from Stidia (NW Algeria), the karyotype is distinguished by large chromosomes and satellites on the first chromosomal pair. This population of *Bellevalia* cf. *mauritanica* grows on sandy soil and differ from the type in some variable features as small scape, perigone campanulate-oblong, tepals white to sky-blue and style white. In regard to these characters and its restricted location in the NW Algeria, specimens from Stidia may be attributed to *B. dubia* var. *variabilis* (Freyn) Maire, 1941 as quoted previously (Maire 1958, Quézel and Santa 1962). However, the recent phylogenetic studies by Borzatti Von Loewenstein et al. (2013), demonstrated that *B. dubia* is diploid and narrow endemic to Sicily. Therefore, the taxonomic status of 4x samples from Stidia, considered here as *B. cf. mauritanica*, needs to be re-evaluated.

Within, *M. neglectum* group, undoubtedly the most complex within the genus *Muscaria*, different authors recognize several distinct taxa based on their ploidy level. For example, Suárez-Santiago et al. (2007) on the basis of ITS sequences, argue that the pentaploid and the hexaploid Iberian populations, represent two different species, *M. olivetorum* Blanca, M. Ruiz Rejón & V.N. Suárez-Santiago and *M. baeticum* Blanca, M. Ruiz Rejón et V.N. Suárez-Santiago well separated from the tetraploid *M. neglectum* s. str. It is worth mentioning that *M. atlanticum* Boissier & Reuter, 1852 is the only one diploid occurring in the southern Spain and northwest of Algeria, notably at Tlemcen (Ruiz Rejón et al. 1985, Suárez-Santiago et al. 2007). Likewise, taxonomic and nomenclatural question may be raised following Maire (1958), Dobignard and

Chatelain (2010-2013) and Govaerts (2015) who considered *M. atlanticum* as a synonym of *M. neglectum*. Our new reports for Tlemcen region (Mansourah) indicates only a pentaploid number $2n = 5x = 45$.

In conclusion, our results contribute to a better knowledge of Hyacinthaceae in Algeria. Beside the earlier chromosomal counts, new chromosomes numbers were ascertained from Algerian populations. That is the cases of the new reports of octoploid cytotypes in *Bellevalia mauritanica* and *Muscaria neglectum*. All karyological data are illustrative and reflect the east-west pattern of polyploidy at the Mediterranean scale. Further studies are needed to reconsider the taxonomic status and the evolutionary relationships of diploid and polyploid taxa in North Africa.

Acknowledgement

The present work has received a financial assistance from the University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene (USTHB, Algiers, Algeria). It was conducted in the framework of the program “Asparagales” of the Team *Biosystematics, Genetics and Evolution* (Project: Cnepru n° F00220100043). The authors would thank the Editor and reviewers for their comments and suggestions that considerably improve the manuscript.

References

Ali SS, Yu Y, Pfosser M, Wetschnig W (2012) Inferences of biogeographical histories within subfamily Hyacinthoideae using SDIVA and Bayesian Binary MCMC analysis implemented in RASP (Reconstruct Ancestral State in Phylogenies). *Annals of Botany* 109: 95–107. doi: 10.1093/aob/mcr274

Amirouche R, Misset MT (2009) Flore spontanée d’Algérie: différenciation écogéographique des espèces et polyploidie. *Cahiers Agricultures* 18(6): 474–480. doi: 10.1684/agr.2009.00347

APG III (2009) An update of the Angiosperm Phylogeny Group classification for the orders and families of flowering plants: APG III. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 161: 105–121. doi: 10.1111/j.1095-8339.2009.00996.x

Bareka P, Kamari G, Siljak-Yakovlev S (2012) Molecular cytogenetics of *Bellevalia* (Hyacinthaceae) species occurring in Greece. *Plant Systematics and Evolution* 298(2): 421–430. doi: 10.1007/s00606-011-0555-7

Bareka P, Phitos D, Kamari G (2008) A karyosystematic study of the genus *Bellevalia* Lapeyr. (Hyacinthaceae) in Greece. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 157: 723–739. doi: 10.1111/j.1095-8339.2008.00817.x

Bareka P, Turland NJ, Kamari G (2015) *Bellevalia juliana* (Asparagaceae), a new hexaploid species from E Kriti (Greece). *Plant Biosystems*. doi: 10.1080/11263504.2015.1057258

Battandier JA, Trabut L (1895) Flore de l’Algérie et catalogue des plantes du Maroc. Monocotylédones. Adolphe Jourdan, Libraire-éditeur, Alger, 256 pp.

Battandier JA, Trabut L (1902) Flore analytique et synoptique de l'Algérie et de la Tunisie. Vve Giralt, Imprimeur-Editeur, Alger, 460 pp. doi: 10.5962/bhl.title.10806

Bentzer B, Ellmer M (1975) A case of stable chromosomal polymorphism in *Leopoldia comosa* (Liliaceae). *Hereditas* 81: 127–132. doi: 10.1111/j.1601-5223.1975.tb01027.x

Bocchieri E, Mossa L (1991) Une nouvelle espèce de l'île La Galite en Tunisie: *Bellevalia galitensis*. *Botanika Chronika* (Patras) 10: 809–812.

Borzatti von Loewenstein A, Garbari F (2003) *Bellevalia dubia* subsp. *dubia* (Hyacinthaceae), an endemic unit for the Sicilian flora. *Bocconeia* 16(2): 543–548. <http://www.herbmedit.org/bocconeia/16-0543.pdf>

Borzatti Von Loewenstein A, Giordani T, Astuti G, Andreucci A, Peruzzi L (2013) Phylogenetic relationships of Italian *Bellevalia* species (Asparagaceae), inferred from morphology, karyology and molecular systematics. *Plant Biosystems* 147(3): 776–787. doi: 10.1080/11263504.2013.829884

Bothmer R von, Wendelbo P (1981) Cytological and morphological variation in *Bellevalia*. *Nordic Journal of Botany* 1: 4–11. doi: 10.1111/j.1756-1051.1981.tb01026.x

Brullo C, Brullo S, Pasta S (2009) *Bellevalia pelagica* (Hyacinthaceae), a new species from the islet of Lampione (Pelagian Archipelago, Sicily). *Edinburgh Journal of Botany* 66(1): 65–75. doi: 10.1017/S0960428609005265

Brullo S, Minissale P (1997) *Bellevalia dolichophylla* (Liliaceae), a new species from Tunisia. *Bocconeia* 5: 749–754.

Chase MW, Reveal JL, Fay MF (2009) A subfamilial classification for the expanded asparagalean families, Amaryllidaceae, Asparagaceae and Xanthorrhoeaceae. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 161: 132–136. doi: 10.1111/j.1095-8339.2009.00999.x

Cuñado N, De la Herrán R, Santos JL, Ruiz Rejón C, Garrido-Ramos MA, Ruiz Rejón M (2000) The evolution of the ribosomal loci in the subgenus *Leopoldia* of the genus *Muscari* (Hyacinthaceae). *Plant Systematic and Evolution* 221: 245–252. doi: 10.1007/BF01089296

Davis PH, Stuart DC (1980) *Muscari* Mill. In: Tutin TG, Heywood VH, Burges NA, Moore DM, Valentine DH, Walters SM (Eds) *Flora Europaea*, vol. 5. Cambridge, 46–49.

Demirci S, Özhatay N, Koçyiğit M (2013) *Muscari erdalii* (Asparagaceae, Scilloideae), a new species from Southern Turkey. *Phytotaxa* 154(1): 38–46. doi: 10.11646/phytotaxa.154.1.2

Desfontaines RL (1798–1799) *Flora Atlantica: sive historia plantarum quae in Atlante, agro tunetano et algeriensi crescunt*. Tome 1, L.G. Desgranges, Parisiis, 507 pp.

Dobignard A, Chatelain C (2010–2013) Index synonymique et bibliographique de la flore d'Afrique du Nord. Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques de la Ville de Genève (CH). <http://www.ville-ge.ch/musinfo/bd/cjb/africa/recherche.php> [accessed 05 July 2015]

Garbari F, di Martino A (1972) “*Leopoldia gussonei*” Parl. (Liliaceae), specie endemica Siciliana. *Webbia* 27(1): 289–297. doi: 10.1080/00837792.1972.10669977

Garbari F (1984) Some Karyological and Taxonomic Remarks on the Italian “*Muscari*” (Liliaceae). *Webbia* 38: 139–164. doi: 10.1080/00837792.1984.10670304

Garbari F (2003) *Muscari neglectum* Guss. e *M. atlanticum* Boiss. et Reuter (Hyacinthaceae). Tipi, caratteristiche e considerazioni sulle due specie. *Informatore Botanico Italiano* 35(2): 329–336. <http://www.societabotanicaitaliana.it/uploaded/60.pdf>

Garbari F, Greuter W (1970) On the taxonomy and typification of *Muscati* Miller (Liliaceae) and allied genera, and on the typification of generic names. *Taxon* 19: 329–335. doi: 10.2307/1219056

Gettner ME (2005) Variable karyotype with B-chromosomes in *Bellevalia saviczii* (Liliaceae). *Genetica* 124: 223–234. doi: 10.1007/s10709-005-3145-1

Goldblatt P, Manning JC, Forest F (2012) A review of chromosome cytology in Hyacinthaceae subfamilies Urgineoideae and Hyacinthoideae (tribes Hyacintheae, Massonieae, Pseudo-prospereae) in sub-Saharan Africa. *South African Journal of Botany* 83: 134–144. doi: 10.1016/j.sajb.2012.07.023

Govaerts R (2015) World Checklist of Selected Plant Families Asparagaceae. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. <http://apps.kew.org/wcsp/> [accessed 05 July 2015]

Hamouche Y, Amrouche N, Misset MT, Amrouche R (2010) Cytotaxonomy of autumnal flowering species of Hyacinthaceae from Algeria. *Plant Systematics and Evolution* 285: 177–187. doi: 10.1007/s00606-010-0275-4

Jafari A (2012a) A new species of *Leopoldia* (Asparagaceae Scilloideae formerly Hyacinthaceae) from Iran. *Feddes Repertorium* 123(4): 291–294. doi: 10.1002/fedr.201100025

Jafari A (2012b) A new species of *Leopoldia* (Asparagaceae) from Iran. *Phytotaxa* 43: 61–64. doi: 10.11646/phytotaxa.43.1.3

Jafari A, Maassoumi AA (2011) Synopsis of *Leopoldia* and *Pseudomuscari* (Hyacinthaceae) in Iran, with *Leopoldia ghouschchiensis* sp. nova. *Annales Botanici Fennici* 48: 396–400. doi: 10.5735/085.048.0502

Jafari A, Maassoumi AA, Farsi M (2008) Karyological study on *Bellevalia* and *Muscati* (Liliaceae) species of Iran. *Asian Journal of Plant Sciences* 7: 50–59. doi: 10.3923/ajps.2008.50.59

Jahier J, Chèvre AM, Delourme R, Eber FS, Tanguy AM (1992) Techniques de cytogénétique végétale. Editions de l'INRA, France, 184 pp.

Johnson MAT (2003) Polyploidy and karyotype variation in Turkish *Bellevalia*. *Journal of the Linnean Society* 143: 87–98. doi: 10.1046/j.1095-8339.2003.00209.x

Karabacak O, Yildirim H, Martin E (2014) *Bellevalia pseudolongipes* sp. nov. (Asparagaceae): a new species from southeastern Anatolia, Turkey. *Phytotaxa* 188(4): 209–217. doi: 10.11646/phytotaxa.188.4.3

Karabacak O, Yildirim H, Martin E (2015) *Bellevalia koyuncui* sp. nova (Asparagaceae): a new species from South Eastern Anatolia, Turkey. *Phytotaxa* 203(1): 081–084. doi: 10.11646/phytotaxa.203.1.9

Karlén T (1984) Karyotypes and chromosome numbers of five species of *Muscati* (Liliaceae). *Willdenowia* 14: 313–320. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3996244>

Kostovic-Vranjes V, Papes D (1999) Cytogenetical investigations of five populations of the species *Muscati comosum* (L.) Mill. (Alliaceae) from Dalmatia. *Natura Croatica (Zagreb)* 8(3): 131–136. http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&id_clanak_jezik=89033

Levan A, Freda K, Sandberg AA (1964) Nomenclature for centromeric position on chromosomes. *Hereditas* 52: 201–220. doi: 10.1111/j.1601-5223.1964.tb01953.x

Maire R (1958) Flore de l'Afrique du nord. Edition P. Lechevalier, Paris, vol. 5, 307 pp.

Musano L, Maggini F (1976) Triploidia in *Bellevalia dubia* (Guss.) Roemer & Schultes. *Informatore Botanico Italiano* 8: 186.

Nersesian A (2001) A karyosystematic study of Armenian *Muscari* and *Bellevalia* (Hyacinthaceae). *Bocconeia* 13: 383–389. <http://147.163.105.223/bocconeia/13-383.pdf>

Özhatay N, Johnson MAT (1996) Some karyological remarks on Turkish *Allium* sect. *Allium*, *Bellevalia*, *Muscari* and *Ornithogalum* subg. *Ornithogalum*. *Bocconeia* 5: 239–249. <http://www.herbmedit.org/bocconeia/5-239.pdf>

Özhatay N, Johnson MAT, Mathew B (1991a) Chromosome numbers of Turkish *Bellevalia* species, including a new hexaploid from European Turkey. *Botanika chronika* (Patras) 10: 813–818.

Özhatay N, Johnson MAT, Mathew B, Dalgiç G (1991b) A new hexaploid *Bellevalia* (Hyacinthaceae) from European Turkey. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 107(1): 89–99. doi: 10.1111/j.1095-8339.1991.tb00217.x

Paszko B (2006) A critical review and a new proposal of karyotype asymmetry indices. *Plant Systematics and Evolution* 258: 39–48. doi: 10.1007/s00606-005-0389-2

Persson K (2006) One new and one emended species of *Bellevalia* (Hyacinthaceae) from Turkey. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 150: 253–260. doi: 10.1111/j.1095-8339.2006.00470.x

Peruzzi L, Altinordu F (2014) A proposal for a multivariate quantitative approach to infer karyological relationships among taxa. *Comparative Cytogenetics* 8(4): 337–349. doi: 10.3897/CompCytogen.v8i4.8564

Peruzzi L, Eroğlu HE (2013) Karyotype asymmetry: again, how to measure and what to measure? *Comparative Cytogenetics* 7: 1–9. doi: 10.3897/compcytogen.v7i1.4431

Pfosser M, Knirsch W, Pinter M, Ali SS, Dutta S, Wetschnig W (2012) Phylogenetic relationships of Malagasy Hyacinthaceae. *Plant Ecology and Evolution* 145(1): 65–72. doi: 10.5091/plecevo.2012.590

Pfosser M, Speta F (1999) Phylogenetics of Hyacinthaceae based on plastid DNA sequences. *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* 86: 852–875. doi: 10.2307/2666172

Quézel P, Santa S (1962) Nouvelle flore de l'Algérie et des régions désertiques méridionales. Editions du CNRS, Paris, Tome 1, 1090 pp.

Reeves A (2001) MicroMeasure: A new computer program for collection and analysis of cytogenetic data. *Genome* 44: 439–443. doi: 10.1139/g01-037

Romero Zarco C (1986) A new method for estimating karyotype asymmetry. *Taxon* 35: 526–530. doi: 10.2307/1221906

Ruiz Rejón C, Lozano R, Ruiz Rejón M (1990) Genetic variability in *Muscari comosum* L. (Liliaceae), IV Geographical distribution and adaptive role of the polymorphic variants of chromosome 2. *Genetica* 81: 133–142. doi: 10.1007/BF00226452

Ruiz Rejón M, Oliver JL (1981) Genetic variability in *Muscari comosum* (Liliaceae). I. A comparative analysis of chromosome polymorphisms in Spanish and Aegean populations. *Heredity* 47(3): 403–407. doi: 10.1038/hdy.1981.101

Ruiz Réjon M, Pascual L, Ruiz Réjon C, Valdés B, Oliver JL (1985) A new species of *Muscari* Subgenus *Leopoldia* from the Iberian Peninsula. *Biochemical Systematics and Ecology* 13(3): 239–250. doi: 10.1016/0305-1978(85)90032-8

Sanmartin I, Anderson CA, Alarcon M, Ronquist F, Aldasoro JJ (2010) Bayesian island biogeography in a continental setting: the Rand Flora case. *Biology Letters* 6: 703–707. doi: 10.1098/rsbl.2010.0095

Speta F (1998) Hyacinthaceae. In: Kubitzki K (Ed.) The families and genera of vascular plants 3. Springer, Berlin, 261–285. doi: 10.1007/978-3-662-03533-7_35

Stedje B (2001) Generic Delimitation of Hyacinthaceae, with Special Emphasis on Sub-Saharan Genera. Systematics and Geography of Plants 71(2): 449–454. doi: 10.2307/3668693

Suárez-Santiago VN, Salinas JS, Romero-García AT, Garrido-Ramos MA, de la Herran R, Ruiz Rejón C, Ruiz Rejón M, Blanca G (2007) Polyploidy, the major speciation mechanism in *Muscari* subgenus *Botryanthus* in the Iberian Peninsula. Taxon 56: 1171–1184. doi: 10.2307/25065910

Troia A, Domina G, Spadaro V (2014) Reports (1838–1839). In: Kamari G, Blanche C, Siljak-Yakovlev S (Eds) Mediterranean chromosome number reports - 24. Flora Mediterranea 24: 284–286. doi: 10.7320/FIMedit24.273

Uzunhisarcikli ME, Duman H, Yilmaz S (2013) A new species of *Bellevalia* (Hyacinthaceae) from Turkey. Turkish Journal of Botany 37: 651–655. doi: 10.3906/bot-1209-29

Watanabe K, Yahara T, Denda T, Kosuge K (1999) Chromosomal evolution in the genus *Brachyscome* (Asteraceae, Astereae): Statistical tests regarding correlation between changes in karyotype and habit using phylogenetic information. Journal of Plant Research 112: 145–161. doi: 10.1007/PL00013869

Weiss-Schneeweiss H, Schneeweiss G (2013) Karyotype Diversity and Evolutionary Trends in Angiosperms. In: Leitch IJ et al. (Eds) Plant Genome Diversity, Vol 2, Springer-Verlag, Wien. doi: 10.1007/978-3-7091-1160-4_13

Yaylaci ÖK, Koyuncu O, Öztürk D, Tokur S (2009) *Bellevalia clusiana* Griseb. (Hyacinthaceae)'nin Sitotaksonomik Özellikleri. Journal of Arts and Sciences 12: 193–200. <http://cujhss.cankaya.edu.tr/archive/12/17%20O.%20Koray%20YAYLACI.pdf>